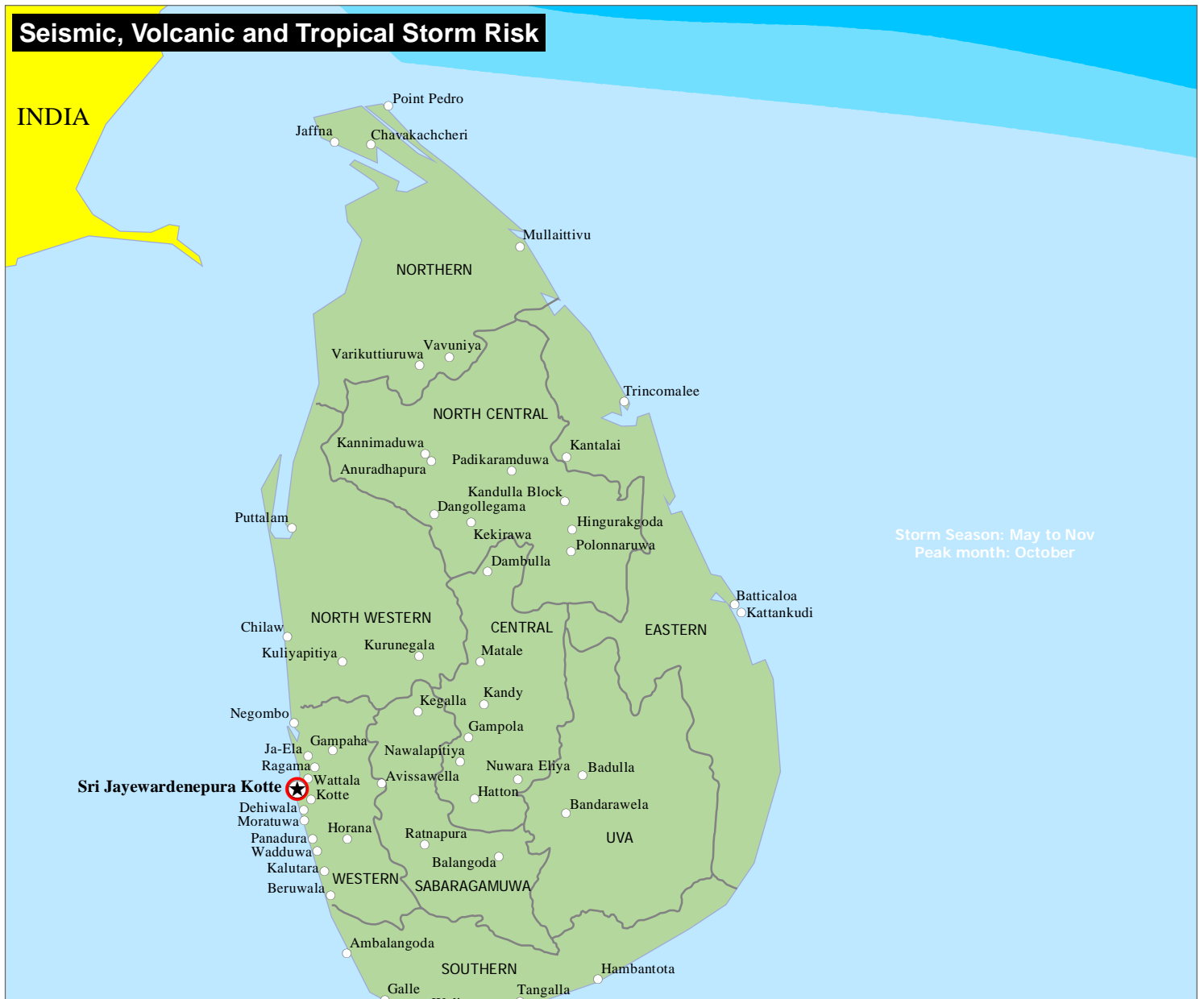
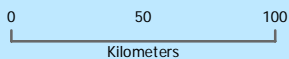




Seismic, Volcanic and Tropical Storm Risk



Storm Season: May to Nov
Peak month: October



Legend

- OCHA office or presence
 - Country capital
 - Major town or city
 - International boundary
 - State / division boundary
- | | |
|---|--|
| Earthquake Intensity
Modified Mercalli Scale | Tropical Storm Intensity
Saffir-Simpson Scale |
| Degree I-V | One: 118-153 kmh |
| Degree VI | Two: 154-177 kmh |
| Degree VII | Three: 178-209 kmh |
| Degree VIII | Four: 210-249 kmh |
| Degree IX-XII | Five: 250+ kmh |

Earthquake intensity zones indicate where there is a 20% probability that degrees of intensity shown on the map will be exceeded in 50 years.

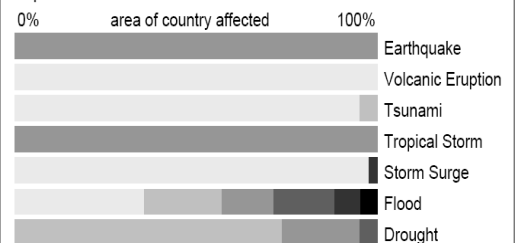
Tropical storm intensity zones indicate where there is a 10% probability of a storm of this intensity striking in the next 10 years.

Datum: WGS84. Map data source: UN Cartographic Section, Global Discovery, FAO, Smithsonian Institute, Pacific Disaster Center, UNISYS, Munich Reinsurance Group

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP), Executive Suite, 2nd Floor, UNCC
Building, Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10200, Thailand
<http://ochaonline.un.org/roap>

All Natural Hazard Risks

The bar chart below show the degree of exposure to natural hazards and the percentage of area affected. Tsunamis and storm surges are a threat to coastal regions, particularly gulfs, bays, and estuaries. The flood hazard results from river floods and torrential rain. The hazard of dryness and drought is caused by major deviations from the normal amounts of precipitation. The frost hazard depends on the elevation and the latitude.



Hazard risk
None very high

(c) 2006, Munich Reinsurance Company, Geo Risks Research Department